The Doors of Colleges Are Opening.

NOT LESS THE LADY SEEKS

Gowning. With Antumn Dresses, Winning in Style and

Festal in Tartan Hues, Like Rainbow Fragments, Has Come, Alas, the High Hat to Vex the Hearts of Theatregoers -The Pretty Pushton of Antique Trinkers-Girls' Schools in America and Japan - Lady Henry Somerset Talks of Drinking Habits Among Eaglish Women-Interesting Information,

If this nation were not so frank and sympathetic, it would have a chance, seldom offered, to rovel at the expense of England in the plous Pharisee's joy. For the English newspapers. notably the London Telegraph, having dropped the daily showing up of the brutality of English husbands and the resulting sorrows of English wives, have set about investigating the appalling extent of drunkenness among English women of all classes. Drunkenness is a harsh word, especially to apply to lovely woman, but as the inclish papers and the English people interviewed therein do not hesitate to use it. American readers must not be deceived by any milder term.

This exposure of what seems to be a national

teminine vice began, unless the writer is mistaken, with an editorial in the London Tele-graph entitled "England's Shame." The Telegraph is a careful journal, as jealous of the pational henor as any in London. Yet it did not hesitate to set forth for all the world to read that drunkenness among women had reached a stage where the national honor was nvolved. The text of the thunderous column leader was the arraigning of a number of very young girls, almost children, in a police court for being found in the public streets in a

The Telegraph went on to say that these cases were frequent, so frequent that they had wased to excite more than passing comment and, furthermore, that among the middle and lower classes English women entered the barreeling home through the streets; that for an English woman to be seen in this condition was not considered a disgrace, but was passed by the men, except perhaps the men intimatey concerned, with a laugh and a shrug. The Telegraph was sorrowful and scandalized, but did not seem to have any remedy to offer.

All this was bad. But upon the heels of it came worse. Lady Frederick Cavendish read a paper at the Church Congress, in which she forth that the English aristocracy, that traditional model of morality and public and private virtue generally, had within its limited numbers scores and scores of women, young and old, who were habitually addicted to the use of stimulants of all sorts. Lady Frederick did not use the harsh word drunkenness. but said frankly that many of these women took more than they ought.

The Duchess of Bedford, a sister of Lady Henry Somerset, who was here with Miss Willard, read a paper in which she took for grant ed all that Lady Frederick had said, and upon the wide prevalence of the too liberal use of stimulants, based a vigorous argument for total abstinence. The discussion thus set upon foot has been running vigorously. All sorts and conditions of Englishmen, taking advantage of this chance to indulge in the English mania for writing communications to the newspapers, have been setting forth their views and experiences. The result has been the appearance of a considerable smirch upon the snowy robe of the immaculate "British matron," innocently heretofore supposed by outsiders to be almost without exception free from all the errors which passion and original sin in its various forms has led the women of other nations into.

It seems to have been demonstrated that in the fast set of the uppermost English society drunkenness among women is not uncommon; that the use of spirits, disguised in teacups or as sleeping or waking or digestive draughts, is widespread; that the use of morphine and the like is still more common; that among the middle and lower classes the we-men drink in barrooms, drink themselves drunk, and make no secret of it.

The reporter saw Lady Henry Somerset at the Brunswick Hotel the other day and showed her the remarks of Lady Frederick Cavendish and of the Duchess of Bedford. seen them," said Lady Henry, "and I can say vation leads me to believe that among the upper class wemen the use of morphine and that class of stimulants is more common than the

A fashionable London doctor told me not long ago that he had among his patients several women so far gone, that they carried their needles about with them and thrust them through the silk sleeves of their gowns at evening parties and at balls."

The reporter called her attention to a remark an Englishman had made, that heavy drinkdecline. "I think that that is so" she said. "the statistics gathered from the mess rooms and from other places where there is a chance ofind out, indicate that there are no longer the 'three and four bottle men' we used to hear of. But I think the habit of 'nipping' has increased. That is men drink during the day more than they formerly did. Men and women take occasional drinks spread out over more hours, instead of drinking it all at once

"The women of the lower classes drink at the public bars, and the women of the middle classes, the wives and daughters of shorkeepers, the wives and daughters of shorkeepers, the wives and daughters of shorkeepers, drink at their grocer's. The grocers all series spirits to their customers, and many of them have regular bars. It has also become the custom for the market men to serve spirits on market drys. In fact, so bad has this matter become that temperance is no longer the fadlor the fashion, as it were, but is engaging the serious attention of statesmen, and the liberal rary has to a certain extent allied likeli with the temperance people.

I should say that the chief causes of this craze for stimulants among the upper classes were two continued Lady Henry. The fast generation of four-tottle men' have inherited the taste and are beginning to show it. The second is the demands of modern society upon the women, the continual found of exception the The women of the lower classes drink at

TO ASPIRING WOMANHOOD abstain from principle are no longer laughed at. All classes see the necessity for action, and all are getting to look seriously for a

THE GOWNS OF THE SKASON. Variations in Skirts and Sleeves-Some Practical Examples,

Dress distinctions are this season fine and close, and detail differentia only discernible to the accurate and intelligent observation of the The Charm of Graceful connoisseur. One sees a score of gowns each of which reproduced in black and white lines presents the same general features. There is the skirt fuller and shorter than last year, made of four breadths of material threefourths of a yard wide, the front breadth gored at the top to fit without darts, the side breadth much less sloped, and the back width nearly straight. The fulness at the top is gathered at the back or laid in plaits, the lining fitted in as in a bell skirt, always of silk, and more or or less flounced on the inside. Or if the skirt is made of the wide cloths, or of the new silks which are now imported from Lyons in wide webs from which a skirt may be cut with no seams except the ones at the back. two breadths are used in the skirt, the ful-These skims show a tendency to a return to the styles of our grandmothers in the discarding of flounces and furbelows for little flat



bright galon heading, or two or three folds of velvet overlapping each other, with a cable cord of the dress material covering the edge of the upper fold, are much used. Sometimes the upper fold, are much used. Sometimes these folds are set on at a little distance from each other, and their number increases to six or seven, while two or more colors appear in them. Fur of all kinds is much used, particularly narrow rolls of Persian lamb, mink, or sable tails in connection with velour or velvet. These bands of fur are set on at intervals of six or seven inches up the skirt, giving the appearance of two or more overlapping skirts. Such a gown is shown in tweed of mixed colors, in which a yellow fawn predominates, splashed with threads of a bright green that, which has a border composed of four bands of fur, and to emphasize the combination a bright green velvet garcon coat over a folded waistcout of green and gold shot silk. The little coat is edged with fur and is nearly cov-



ered by another coat of cloth with broad plaited revers lined with the shot silk and finished with a bit of gold in the edge. The description is much more clumsy than the effect, but it is needless to say that only the skilled modists should attempt to fashion the gown, only a long-waisted woman venture to adopt the style.

Another general feature of the fashionable gowns, which distinguishes them as of this season's make, is the prevalence of the revers in most exaggorated and eccentrio manifestations. Almost every gown you see has all the way from one to three revers on the different styles of the garçon coat, which is seen on almost all of the round, short bodies worn. There may be two, or an effect like two, of the coats worn, and the revers are enlarged and broadened, gathered and plaited, to most startling proportions. Indeed, in one of the recently imported gowns of pale green silk, the rovers were of rainbow volvet and seven inches wide on the shoulder, narrowing down to a point at the front and back of the bodies. An illustration of this phase of the mode is shown in a gown of finis phase of the mode is shown in a gown of finis phase of the mode is shown in a gown of lines and the product of the phase of the mode is shown in a gown of this phase of the mode is shown in a gown of linesian velours, a soft bronze rep on a pale bine ground. The trimming a scarf of bronze velvet at the bottom, above it a band of beautiful blue material with a messy stripe on the edge, and a sparkle of gold threads in a pattern between. The revers of the velvet, lined with blue, differs slightly from those of other gowns in that while one of them crosses over to the belt, the other stops at the armhole. Now while all gowns have the same general features, variety is produced by slight but distinctive changes in the accessories, by the great variety of beautiful materials and by the sensational color combinations sanctioned by the incide with a most and conservative good taste.

THE STREET SKIRT IS SHORTENED,

THE STREET SKIRT IS SHORTENED, But the Dainty House Dress Expands in a Lengthened Train.

Just at present women are looking for a lexleographer who can invent a name bad enough to fit the man who never steps anywhere else when there is a train of a gown handy, for though the street skirt is shorter, the house dress more than makes up for it in added length. The difference between the trained bell skirt of the summer and the cathedral train we are called upon to wear at present is apparent in the study of any gown of striped



and from this lacing escapes the train a little below the shoulders. A white lace tucker finishes the inside of the neck and lace, too, falls in deep ruffles from the elbow sleeves.

ALAS, FOR THE THEATREGOER!

Again the High Hat Has Come to Loom Between Him and Ristrionic Scenes, What extraordinary constructions Madame La Mode allows us this year, and somehow her sanction casts a glamour of attractiveness over everything! There will be curses, though, both loud and deep, hurled at the theatre hat this year by the man that sits behind it, and with reason, but no longer can husbands grumble at the wife's extravagance in paying ao much money for a bonnet containing so lit-tle material. The hat idea, resolved into its



original elements, consists of a foundation of felt or velvet, a huge bow of tartan on a black hat, of black on a bright hat, or of some color so entirely in contrast with the hat that you fancy they are not on speaking terms, the Frince of Wales's three plumes, an aigrette or an osprey, and always a buckle. Sometimes the buckle gots twisted around to one side or the back; sometimes the feathers nod jauntily in the rear or wave triumphantly in front. One of the pretty bonnets—individual because lacking the "jam pot" crown—is the real Marie Stuart bonnet, nuite different from the one usually called by that name. It is of emerald green velvet, edged with jot, and trimmed in front with tips of black ostrich feathers and black ospreys. The head lining is pale blue.



The Graceful Close-Atting Pellsee. We have the pelisse of the Empire period. and now it is but a step to the "tippet" of the restoration, that fur cape and collar combined, broadening over the shoulders, nar-rowing at the waist, and widening again torowing at the waist, and widening again to-ward the bottom of the gown. The pelisse is the more graceful. It fits the figure closely, and is made of rich and handsome material. Dark red frise cloth is the material used in the garment illustrated, with black velvet borders overlaid with jet and edged with black foxfur. The decoration is reproduced on the hins, and a broad folded belt of velvet encircles the waist. The skirt is slightly fulled beneath this belt in basque effect, and but lit-tle of the gown may be seen below it.



Tea Gawns of Soft, Light Materials. Stoles play an important part in the season's styles, and nowhere are they so appropriate as in the soft and light materials of the tea in the soft and light materials of the tea gown. They may fall a little way below the waist or continue to the bottom of the skirt. In embroidered creps on gowns of slik they are particularly graceful, and lace is well adapted to this purpose. The stole fastens in at the shoulder with a rosette or how of rib-bon and falls out loosely over the girdle.

RAINBOW FRAGMENTS OF COLOR.

Caught and Set in the Bars and Squares of Pashlonable Tartus Plaids - Subdued Harmonious Tints Are Also Wors,

Sweets to the sweet and tartans to the tiny, so read we the old motto in this day of checks gone mad. The great success of the season is, without doubt, the clansman's plaid. We see it in wool, in allk, even in velvet. The Lyons manufacturers have felt the craze, and are sending us splendid rainbow fragments of



color, caught and set in the orderly arrangement by which the bonnie Sect proclaims his name and people. And there are shadows and phantoms of plaid in faintest tints, or soft self-colors of brown on brown, in half indistinct and pleasing harmony. It is one of those surprising and dizzy flights of fancy in which fashion occasionally induleres; for last year the risids did not exist. Now the autumn gown that has not a scarf or sleeves, a bodies, or at least a crayat of plaid is like champagne without its sparkle, or a lass without a lover. In the trousseau of the Princess Marie of Edinburgh two costumes of Sectitish manufacture are to be presented by the Queen. One is of the Prince Consort's lasimoral tartan in silk, the other of velvet in the royal hunting Stuart plaid. It is enough.

Though the thought of an epidemic of tartan sends a tremor down the artistic spine, we accept the decree. However, to mitigate the plaid plague let it be remembered that only amall and slight women may attempt the entire gown of check. The cross bar lines of color are disastrous to the matronly figure. For them it is permitted only to wear the crayat or to tie a "crush girdle" of the gay silk about the waist overa dark gown, fixing the pointed ends in a snug little knot at the back as one would tie a handkershief about the waist if it were large enough. The woman

with the narrow shoulders and broader hips can make a better average outline if she uses her plaid for sleeves, full at the top and narrowed to a cuff at the wrist. The next step in point of daring is the combination of heavy repped silk or poplin plain, with the plaid which comes in velvet of the same color. The skilful modiste looks well to the lines of her gown and gets fair results from the combination for even portly figures. But the slight, small woman, for whom many of the season's modes are too stately and grand, revels in the tartan and sports its brightest tints with the happy security that she alone may wear it with impunity. The little gray, colorless girl blossoms out into a vision of piquant beauty, and the children, both boys and girls adopt it for kilt and frock with pleasing results.

The tartan dress entire is simply made, cut on the cross, edged on the bottom with a narrow double pull or plaiting or folds of velvet or velour, usually black or green, and has almost invariably some form of the Eton or zounve jacket also in velvet. The shirt fits neatly about the top and is simply bound with a fold of velvet. The blas waist shows no seams, but is frilled or plaited down to a fitted lining and has a collar and cuffs of velvet. The best surety that we have of the continuance of the craze, in spite of the fact that plaid is conspicuous and will probably become common, is that it is being made in the richest fabric, which even wealthy people will not discard immediately.

OLD-FASHIONED TRINKETS

All sorts of odd and old-fashioned trinkets

Have Come Into Favor, with New Ones Made in Antique Patterns,

are coming into favor. Old-fashioned pendent brooches that have been treasured up for years are now being brought out and wern with picture gowns. There is a perfect furore for buckles of every description, and everybody is ransacking old boxes of heirlooms, and worrying their elderly relatives for the old paste or silver buckles of former days. There is great fascination even in the new ones made now in all the old patterns, for they smarten up old gowns, lend attraction to slender waists, give style to quaint headgear, and dressy daintiness to a plain slipper. In pins the bow knot still seems to be popular, though the medallions and enamelied flowers are losing ground. But the newest design is the dagger or scimitar with jewelled hilt and jewelled tip, which fit over the point after the pin is inserted. These are shown in larger sizes and with most imposing hilts for wearing in the hair. The most beautiful production of the jeweller's most beautiful production of the jeweller's art yet displayed is the carved moenstone pins set in circles of small diamonds. One particularly fine specimen represents a sleeping Venus grarded by loves. The lights of the stone brought out in the carving are exquisite beyond description. All kinds of hair ornaments have increased in size to an alarming extent, and bid fair to rival the huge shell and silver combs worn so proudly by our grandmothers. Pierced work, chased and filigreed gold are still the favorite materials, and very beautiful pins are made of shell with a gold filigree toriler or delicately chased inliad rattern. Scroll-like patterns in great variety are seen, and some of the old-fashioned "back comb" patterns. In precious stones the fancy increases rather than wanes for the use of small stones made up in the old French patterns and frequently used as the setting for harger precious stones. Thus a diamond and ruby of good size are set in a hoop of diamond-incrusted gold. One of the rare designs is that of a chrysanthemum, each of its feathery petals formed both outside and inside of diamonds. Neckiness are much more elaborate, and have either a fringe of jowelled flowers or are fitted about the neck by means of a spring, each end being finished with elaborate and beautiful ornaments.

In jewelry for mon the designs show a tendency for more claborate effects, particularly in scarf plus, which come in leaf and other patterns made up of small jewels enclosing one or more of large size. The dagger design here prevail as in the ornaments worn by ladies, and seem to be the favorite of the season. art yet displayed is the carved moon-

each other. We hear constantly of feats accomplished by daring women on the wheel. One day it is an American woman that breaks the record with her bicycle, and another day an English girl travels on her machine one hundred miles in seven hours. Mrs. William F. Smith of Washington is the first woman to adopt the ladies' safety, and Mrs. L. A. Newcome, one of the best of our riders, is a member of the League of American Wheelmen and of a local organization known as the Tourists' Club.

The value of women's services in a political campaign is receiving tardy but increasing recognition. Through the Farmers' Alliance, the first political body to take advantage of woman's talent in this direction, a number of women have developed into efficient political workers. There are Mrs. Emery, editor of a St. Louis paper; Mrs. Lease of Kansas, Mrs.

"Lead, Kindly Light!"

Park place, New York, Among its features is the largest lamp store in the world, that of the Roch-ester Lamp Company. Ladies often like to go down among the large wholesale nouses and buy of first hands. They will find at 42 Park place the "Rochesters," and gena-ine, too. This house sells single lamps. THE ROCHESTER



Gay of Texas, and Mrs. Valesh of Minnesota, also a journalist; Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Foster, and Mary Frost Ormsby all devoted to the cause, and in many instances proving themselves valuable copperators and dangerous opponents. In 1888 Mrs. Foster organized the Republican Woman's Association, which has now a large membership, and in the Minnespolis Convention the services of the association were accepted for the coming campaign. At the Buffalo Convention, to which the association was invited by the Republican League, a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the women, where addresses were given by both men and women. The Republican party seem to accept with more graciousness than their opponents the services of the women. Indeed, provided the women do not botter too much about a woman's suffrage plank, the G.O.P. is quite willing to allow them to solicit funds and distribute circulars for the exploiting party principles and the inspiration of indifferent supporters

Frances Willard claims that the amount of force exerted at a given moment to compress the waists of women by artificial methods would, if aggregated, turn all the mills be-tween Minneapolis and the Merrimac, while the condensed force of their tight shoes, if it could be applied, would run many trains.

Example is better than precept, and here is a bright one. An elderly lady in England. one of the old school of gentlewomen, has fo several years knitted each year seventy shawls and a score or more of mufflers for the poor, besides cutting out colored scraps and pital. All this never seems to interfere with pital. All this never seems to interfere with her writing exquisite little letters in a beauti-ful hand, keeping up with the social and political events of the day by means of papers and books, arranging the flowers all over her large house, and giving the usual oversight and orders incident to housekeeping. The old lady is nearly 40.

The Empress of Austria takes each day long walking excursions, in which she tires out her ladies in waiting, conversing all the way in modern Greek with a Greek professor. It is in study and exercise that the Empress drives away the attacks of melancholla which have been of such frequent recurrence since the death of her son.

If Prof. Lombroso keeps on with his indictments against women he will soon have ex-hausted the category and his apparently congenial occupation will be gone. His latest charge against the sex comes in the form of an alteration of the proverb that "all men are liars." to make it appear that the prevaridoor. A woman's lie is usually a very colorless affair, in which no deceit is intended and by which no one is deceived. But what about the sable hue of the falsehoods which take the form of business swindles, dishonesty in trade, and what of the gigantic scope of the campaign lies just now illustrating forcibly the truth of Prof. Lombroso's chivalrous theories?

A woman sanitary engineer has been chosen to represent the English women at the Congress of Hygiene. She is a woman of versatile genius, a possessor of certificates for art, music, hygiene, divinity, physiology, and sanitary science. She wisits professionally slaughter houses, workshops, and dairies, and understands all about the laying of drains, water mains, connections, and so forth.

dren has a Board of sixty women managers, a hospital stuff of twenty-two physicians, and a training school for women nurses. It is the only hospital in Brooklyn where women are permitted to practise.

drais, and in beautiful homes. Among her the native women of her own rank.

An interesting lit of news comes from Michigan University, where a mother has recently entered the freshman class with her two sons.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

A young couple in the north of England have set out upon their wedding journey on a tandem tricycle. The poor pedestrian will have a sorry time in England if the fashion spreads, and tricyles and bleycles, always dangerous to the unwary, are to be ridden by honeymoon couples with no thought save for each other. We hear constantly of feats accomplished by daring women on the wheel, one day it is an American woman that breaks the record with her breycle, and another day an English girl travels on her machine one hundred miles in seven hours. Mrs. William F. Smith of Washington is the first woman to adopt the ladies' safety, and Mrs. L. A. Newcome, one of the League of American Wheelmen and of a local organization known as the Tourists' Club.

The value of women's services in a political

Women who have missed in early life the privileges and opportunities now obtainable in all phases of culture, will be encouraged by the story of Fraulein Crain of Germany, proprietor of one of the schools for girls in Berlin. The daughter of an invalid mother, lierlin. The daughter of an invalid mother, Francian Crain devoted her early life to the double duties of nurse and housekeeper, and at thirty-six found herself not only without a family, but without a home, without means, and without sufficient education to pass the series of examinations demanded by her country from one who assires to be at the head of a school. She took her final examination at forty, and began with less than a score of pupils the school which now he, three hundred students, and includes: normal department, a kindergarten, and a separate school for bors. Beginning in small rented rooms, the school occupies a handsome building of its own in one of the most desirable corners in Berlin, and includes a beautiful country home for day pupils. Fraulein Crain is now assisted by a staff of forty teachers, including some university professors of national distinction.

The wealthy women of the United States

The wealthy women of the United States have given some notable gifts to the needy during the past decade. The Maternity Hos-pital, the largest of its kind in the world, is the pital, the largest of its shad in the word, is the gift of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, and represents in its building and endowment the sum of \$1,000,000. Mrs. W. H. Astor founded and endowed the Cancer Hospital, and now the baton Home for Consumptives, which is the largest of its kind in Europe or America, is rapidly approaching completion. This heapital will be the realization of the benevolent ambition

ROYAL BAKING POWDER imparts that pecul-iar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest food, and which expert pastry cooks declare is not obtainable by the use of any other raising agent.



Royal Baking Powder is shown a pure cream-oftartar powder, the highest of all in leavening strength. -U. S. Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder is superior in purity, strength, and wholesomeness to any other powder which I have examined .- New York State Analyst.

of Sister Irene, the projector and head of the New York Foundling Asylum, and is named after Elizabeth Scton, who founded the order of Sisters of Charity in the United States and left to the order an immense fortune.

It is the rule in Austria and Germany that all the members of the imperial family, boys and girls, shall learn a trade. On account of this the Queen of Spain was enabled to do a little unpremeditated act of eleverness which greatly added to her popularity with working people. Visiting the other day the famous people. Visiting the other day the famous factory of mosaics at Orio, she stopped to watch one of the workmen for a few moments and then asked him to let her finish his job. Then taking his seat she completed in the most deft and workmanlike manner the mosaic he had commenced, according to the methods she learned when a little Archduchess with no idea of becoming a queen.

FEET TOO SMALL

Many Women Perfectly Formed Except no to Their Feet.

Louis Xavier, a Parislan sculptor, now making a tour of America, yesterday, says the Globe-Democrat, discussed the human form divine. "It is not true, as the world generally supposes, that ideal statues are composites. Yes I have read that sculptors use a number of models for one statue, copying the head of one, the bust of another, the limbs of a third, and so on. Some sculptors may resort to such ridiculous patchwork, but I imagine the effect would be far from pleasing.

" Perfectly formed women are by no means so rare as generally supposed. Not one woman in a dozen has been seriously deformed by tight lacing, and the high-heeled shoes that

AN INDIAN SUAPSTONE QUARRY. Important Archmological Discovery on a

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 22.-A Bristol farmer, J. T. Case, believes he has discovered the original quarry where the red Indians of southern New England used to make their cooking utensils. For 200 years or more it was known that the Indians used to frequent an old seapstone quarry, east of Federal Hill, now Mr. Case's farm, presumably to get stone for some purpose, because fragments of stone dishes were found all about the neighborhood, but there were no spear or arrow heads there indicating that the region was used by the savages for a battle ground. Mr. Case not long ago bought the land about Federai Hill and built a barn, which covers a part of the ancient soapstone quarry. In clearing off the top dressing of soil and débris beneath the structure for a cellar, he opened an important and interesting Indian mine. Digging deeper, he unearthed a gallery of shelves, carved in the face of the soapstone cliff, composed of stone-enting-vessels, linked together, and showing the Indian process of manufacturing them, that was about twothirds completed.

In one place was a nest of stone plates of the kind which the Indians had cut in the rock, which were all ready to be split from the rock. It is plainly evident that the savage stone cutters, with rude stone cutting implements, had drilled deep hotlows in a tow in the face of the ledge, then chiselled out the rock partitions

see and Johnson included with a closured and the probability of the control of th

## \$500. in Christmas Presents. Competition open to Women Only.

For the best and most effective article, suggestion or phrase for popular use in advertising the merit of Cleveland's Baking Powder. a present of \$200 will be given; for the ten next best \$20 each; and for the ten next best \$10 each. Experience in writing advertisements is not necessary. A simple statement, a happy expression or even a suggestion may prove to be the best.

Conditions:—Competition open to women only. Contributions must not tain over 200 words. Verses if sent must not contain over six lines. Write your suggestion on one sheet of paper, your full name and address on another, and mail as below. All communications must reach us by December 24th. The awards will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

Address Secretary of Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 8: Fulton St., New York.

Some Facts that may give you a hint or suggestion:

Cieveland's baking powder is perfectly pure and wholesome. It does not contain alout, ammonia or any other adulterant. Everything used in making it is named on the label. Consumers know exactly what they are eating.

Consumers know exactly what they are eating.

It is the strongest of all pure cream of tartar powders.

A rounded teaspoonful will do as much as a heaping one of any other.

Food raised with it does not dry up quickly, as when made with other powders.

It is more convenient and more economical than the ordinary cream of tartar and soda.

The latest official reports show it to be first class, and first in its class.

The U. S. Government buys it for the Army officers.

Government Chemists, State Assayers and other official authorities testify to its superiority.

Writers on domestic science, as Marion Harland, Mrs. McBrids and Mrs. Pearker, endorse it.

Teachers of cooking, as Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Rorer and Mrs. Dearborn, prefer it.

There are some of its points of excellence; others may have occurred to some of the thousant These are some of its points of excellence; others may have occurred to some of the thousands of women who are using it every day. Other facts are given in our cook book. Mailed free